

XXI. *Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Curculionides.* By G. R. WATERHOUSE, ESQ., F. Z. S.

[Read 7th February, 1853.]

*Oxyrhynchus Fortunei.*

Oblongo-ovatus, pulvere cervino tectus; thorace remote punctato, albo-tri-lineato; elytris seriatim ocellato-punctatis, interstitiis alternis elevatis, singulis linea alba ab humero ad medium suturæ ducta, notatis.

Long. corp., rostro excluso, lin. 7; latitudo lin.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ : ♂, long.  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ; lat.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ .

Patria, China Boreali.

Considerably larger, and proportionately broader, than *O. discors*; the dilated basal portion of the rostrum broader and shorter; the puncturing both on thorax and elytra less distinct, the punctures being smaller and more remote; the interstices of the striae of the elytra broader, and the alternate interstices very distinctly raised, and subcarinated. The ridges formed by the fourth and sixth interstices are united at some distance from the apex of the elytra; the suture, on the hinder half, is also raised, and from the apex there is a short ridge which runs obliquely forwards and slightly outwards to meet the second interstitial ridge. A series of very minute tubercles, each bearing a single pointed scale at its summit, is seen on each of the ridges mentioned. The general colour is sometimes ashy, sometimes very pale rufous brown. The middle pale band on the thorax does not extend quite to the base. On the forehead is a small fovea, and on the basal portion of the rostrum is a longitudinally-impressed line; in front of this the rostrum is keeled; in the female the keel is very short, but in the male it reaches about half way to the apex of the rostrum: here the rostrum is rather shorter than in the female, and strongly punctured; the scales extend beyond the point of insertion of the antenna, whilst in the female scales extend only to the points mentioned, and the fore part of the rostrum is nearly smooth.

Several specimens of this insect were brought from North China by Mr. Fortune, so well known for his travels and researches in that quarter of the globe. It is after this gentleman that I have named the insect.

*Oxyrhynchus Philippinensis.*

Elongatus, niger, pulvere grisea tectus; rostro basi canaliculato; antennis longioribus, articulo tertio longiusculo, obconico; thorace elongato, lateribus postice rectis, antice rotundato-attenuato, supra rude punctato, pallide tri-lineato; elytra breviora, basi utrinque prope scutellum elevato-producta, in medio dentata, supra profunde punctato-striata, punctis subquadratis, interstitiis angustis, linea laterali, cruce obliqua, scutelloque, pallide squamosis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $6\frac{2}{3}$ ; lat. lin.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Patria, Insulæ Philippinenses.

Much larger and broader than *O. discors*; thorax proportionately longer, and the elytra shorter; antennæ longer, the third joint more distinctly longer than the rest, than in other species. The specimen from which this description is taken is discoloured, having been preserved in spirits; but the markings may still be traced. They resemble those of *O. discors*; but the three pale bands on the thorax are broader. The mesial longitudinal band is somewhat impressed. The bands on the elytra are also broader, and there is a broad undefined pale band across the base of the elytra. The sides of the thorax are quite parallel from the base beyond the middle; they are then contracted gradually, with a gentle curve, to the apex. The elytra, which are shorter than in other species, are depressed in the region of the scutellum; and on each side of this depression, the anterior margin is much produced in the form of a lobe, which is directed forwards and upwards, and leaves a cavity beneath; external to this lobe is a tolerably deep notch, and this is followed by an angular tooth-like process, which is placed nearly in the middle of the base of the elytron. The punctures of the striæ are rather larger and more approximated than in *O. discors*, being separated from each other by narrow transverse ridges. The legs are rather longer, and the tibiæ more curved than in the last-mentioned insect.

The peculiar form of the basal portion of the elytra is, in all probability, sexual, as in other species of *Oxyrhynchus* there are sexual differences noticed in the part in question.

TETRALOPHUS,\* nov. gen. ENTIMIDÆ.

*Antennæ* breviusculæ, crassiusculæ, scapo brevi oculos non attingente; funiculo 6-articulato, articulis brevibus, sub-tur-

\* From τέτρα, four, and λόφα, crest.

binatis, clava breviter ovata. *Rostrum* crassum, supra bicristatum, apice infra incrassatum; scrobs obliqua antice profunda. *Caput* immersum; fronte utrinque depressa; *Oculi* ovati, sub-depressi. *Thorax* transversus, utrinque angulatum productus, apice utrinque emarginatus, pone oculos lobatus, postice sub-truncatus, dorso bicristatus. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* oblonga, humeris antrorsum et extrorsum productis, lateribus sub-parallelis, apice rotundata, singulis apice breviter mucronatis. *Pedes* tenues; tarsi longis, subtus haud spongiosis. *Corpus* oblongum, valde inæquale, glabrum, apterum, majusculæ magnitudinis.

*Tetralophus sculpturatus.*

Oblongus, niger, rostro supra bicristato, medio sulcato; capite postice subtiliter rugoso, fronte bifoveata, medio breviter carinata; thorace supra alte bicristato; lateribus angulatum productis, antice obliquis, postice emarginatis; elytris seriatim et profunde punctatis, singulatum bi-seriatim tuberculatis; tuberculis plerumque validis acutis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ; lat. lin.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Patria, Nova Hollandia.

Rostrum short and incrassated, very deep at the apex, with two longitudinal crests above, which are distinctly punctured, and separated by a deep groove; the apex with a triangular plate, deeply indented in the middle, and with apex joining a short middle ridge behind. Head very finely rugose; forehead with two deep depressions, separated by a small narrow ridge. Thorax broader than long, with a transverse indentation near the apex; the sides produced in the middle into a horizontally compressed process, which is truncated externally, rounded in front, and emarginated, and presents an acute angle posteriorly; the dorsal surface with two longitudinal crests, which diverge somewhat in the middle (where they are much elevated) and are indented near the fore part, and have two or three transverse indentions on the hinder part; the summits of these crests (as well as those on the rostrum) are distinctly punctured; the surface, on either side and between them, presents a few rugæ, but is impunctate. Elytra oblong, about equal in width to the thorax, the sides nearly straight, parallel, and perpendicular, and the apical portion much bent down; dorsal surface of each elytron with two rows of tubercles, of which the outer row is the longer; the foremost tubercle of this series is very large, and somewhat compressed

and sub-acute: it is produced outwards and forwards; the terminal tubercle of the same series is also very large, and it is acutely pointed; between the two, are from three to five\* smaller (though still tolerably large) pointed tubercles. The hindermost tubercle of the inner row is situated at about the commencement of the posterior third of the elytra, and is tolerably large; the remaining tubercles of this series (five in number) successively decrease in size. Three rows of strong punctures are seen on the sides of the elytra, and a row of smaller punctures runs parallel with, and close to, the lateral margin. The legs are slender, and moderate as to length; the joints of the tarsi long and narrow, the penultimate joint not dilated; claws moderate, diverging and simple. The antennæ are clothed with small black hairs.

LEPTOSTETHUS,† nov. gen. PACHYRHYNCHIDÆ.

*Antennæ* breves, validiusculæ; scapo brevi, crasso, oculos non attingente; funiculo 7-articulato, articulo primo obconico, breviusculo, 2do brevissimo, obconico, reliquis subturbatis; clava ovata, acuminata. *Rostrum* breve, latum. *Oculi* laterales rotundati, modice convexi. *Thorax* subtransversus, basi apiceque subtruncatus, lateribus æqualiter rotundato-ampliat, supra paulo convexus, infra pone gulam emarginatus, pone oculos lobatus. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* elongata, basi truncata, elevato-marginata, apice conjunctim subattenuato-rotundata, ad suturam paulo producta. *Pedes* mediocres, validi, pilosi, antici paulo longiores, ad basin paulo distantes; femoribus in medio crassioribus; tibiæ intus denticulatæ. *Corpus* elongatum, modice convexus.

Type *L. marginatus*.

This genus is near *Polyphrades* in its characters; the general form is more elongated, the scape of the antennæ is proportionately stouter, and rather shorter, since it does not reach the eyes; the rostrum is not carinated, and the terminal portion is differently constructed; the tarsi are rather larger, and the anterior coxæ are separated. The generic name will serve to call attention to this last character, which distinguishes *Leptostethus* from other genera of *Pachyrhynchidæ*, to which family it undoubtedly belongs.

*Leptostethus marginatus.*

Elongatus, linearis; ater, femoribus ferrugineis; capite rostroque rugosis, irregulariter punctulatis; thorace confertim

\* Three on one elytron and five on the other in the insect before me.

† From λεπτός, small, slender, and στῆθος, the breast.



granulato; elytris crenato-striatis; thorace elytrisque lateribus flavo-squamosis; pectore ventrique flavo-squamosis, nigro-maculatis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $7\frac{3}{4}$ ; lat. lin.  $2\frac{2}{3}$ .

Patria, Africa meridionali occidentali.

Head very broad, convex, covered above with small shallow depressions, in each of which are minute punctures; the hinder part rugose. Rostrum rather narrower than the head, though still very broad, subquadrate, nearly flat above, with a shallow transverse depression at the base; and at the apex are two shallow, oblique depressions, leaving a triangular area between them, the base of the triangle being in front, and having a fovea in the middle; jaws short and stout; the whole upper surface rugose, and thickly punctulated. Thorax fully one-fourth broader than long, rather narrower in front than behind, the sides rounded, the upper surface but little convex, covered with small and but little raised tubercles; a dorsal furrow extends from the base nearly to the apex; the posterior margin slightly raised, and the posterior angles somewhat acute. Scutellum broadest at the base, contracted and elongated behind; thickly punctured. Elytra much elongated, about three times the length of the thorax, and about equal to that part in width; the sides nearly parallel, but towards the apex they are slightly attenuated, and at the apex rounded, with the sutural portion (which is here considerably raised) produced so as to form projecting angle; the base of the elytra is nearly straight, the margin raised, and the humeral angle slightly prominent, and somewhat acute; the punctures of the striæ are tolerably large, nearly square, and separated by transverse ridges; interstices slightly convex, and, under a strong lens, they appear to be nearly covered with minute round scales.\* The sides of the thorax and elytra, the under part in front of and between the legs, the chest, and abdomen, are clothed with bright yellow scales, which have an undefined outline, and a dull velvet-like surface; the central portion of the abdominal segments, nearly the whole of the terminal segment, and the central portion of the chest, are denuded, and on the whole of the scaly parts are seen minute black punctures. The remaining parts are black and slightly glossy, if the femora be excepted, these being red; small

\* It is rather remarkable that these minute particles, which certainly have all the appearance of scales, exhibit no colour, but are glossy black, like the elytra which they cover; if they be discoloured, how could the broad bright band on the sides of the elytra have escaped discolouration?

pale hairs are scattered over the thighs, and longer pale hairs are seen in tolerable abundance on the tibiæ and tarsi; at the apex of the tibiæ they are very dense. The spongy substance on the underside of the tarsi is dusky brown on the two basal joints, and yellowish on the penultimate joint. The tibiæ are distinctly denticulated within. The claws are of moderate size, simple and diverging.

*Leptostethus Waltoni.*

Oblongus, niger, squamulis pallidis flavescentibus vestitus; femoribus rufis; rostro apice sub-gibboso, quadricarinato, basi rugoso, sub-canaliculato, transversim leviter impresso; thorace confertim nigro-granulato; elytris punctato-striatis, singulo ad apicem paulo producto, subacuto.

Long. corp., rost. excl., lin. 5; lat. lin. 2.

Patria, Africa meridionali-occidentalis.

This insect differs considerably from *Leptostethus marginatus*, and more particularly in the form and structure of the rostrum, a circumstance which at first caused me to hesitate in placing it in the same genus; after a minute examination, however, I found so many points in common, that I was led to believe that the two insects will probably hereafter be found to constitute species of different sections, possibly of a tolerable extensive genus, and peculiar perhaps to the as yet little known south-western portions of Africa. Whereas *L. marginatus* is remarkable for its very broad, nearly quadrate rostrum, the upper surface of which is nearly flat, the present insect has a rostrum very like that of *Polyphrades* in its proportions; it differs, moreover, in being somewhat humped between the points of insertion of the antennæ; and anterior to the hump the rostrum is bent down so as to form an obtuse angle with the hinder part. This anterior portion of the rostrum is of a pitchy brown colour, finely punctured, and has three oblong depressions, which are bounded and separated by ridges. The hinder part of the rostrum is somewhat convex in the transverse direction; is separated from the head by a shallow transverse depression; punctured; has a slight groove in the middle at the base, and several indistinct longitudinal rugæ. The head (very like that of a *Polyphrades*) is rugosely punctured. Thorax considerably broader than long, with the sides rounded, the fore part rather narrower than the hinder part; the posterior angles in the form of right angles; the fore part emarginated above and below; the upper surface covered with small sub-depressed granules, between which are pale dirty yellowish scales,

and in the middle is a longitudinal groove. On the lower part of the sides of the thorax the scales are more dense, and of a more decided yellow colour. Scutellum transverse; elytra at the base equal in width to the part of the thorax which they join, they then swell out very gradually, and assume an elongate oval form; each elytron is slightly produced at the apex; the upper surface is moderately convex; the punctures of the striæ remote, and of moderate size; interstices flat, or very nearly so, and very indistinctly setose: the third and fifth interstices are rather broader than the others. The tibiæ are but indistinctly denticulated within. The terminal segment of the abdomen is destitute of scales; the femora dusky at the apex. The anterior coxæ are separated as in *L. marginatus*.

I have named this species in honour of Mr. Walton, who has determined with so much care the British species of *Curculionides*.

ACHLAINOMUS,\* nov. gen. PACHYRHYNCHIDÆ.

*Antennæ* mediocres, scapo oculos fere superante, clavato; articulis duobus basalibus funiculi longiusculis, obconicis, reliquis turbinatis; clava oblongo-ovali, acuminata. *Rostrum* breviusculum, apice paulo incrassatum, supra planum, canaliculatum; mandibulæ breves, crassæ, exsertæ. *Caput* paulo exsertum. *Oculi* rotundati, convexi. *Thorax* suborbiculatus, basi apiceque truncatus, ab elytris remotus; postice elevato-marginatus. *Scutellum* minutum. *Elytra* oblongo-ovata, basi constricta; humeris obliquis. *Pedes* mediocres, antici paulo longiores et robustiores; tibiis intus crenulatis, anticis valde curvatis, posticis apice interne laminato-productis; tarsis mediocribus, unguiculis parvulis, ad basin connexis. *Corpus* oblongum, parum convexum, glabrum, mediæ magnitudinis.

This genus I am inclined to place near to *Prostomus*; the form of the head is nearly the same as in that genus, but the eyes are less prominent, and rather more remote from the thorax; the rostrum has the same general proportions, but wants the two grooves and three longitudinal ridges; the antennal groove takes the same direction, and terminates at a little distance below the eye; the joints of the antennæ are rather shorter; the thorax presents nearly the same outline, but is rather less convex, as are also the elytra, which differ, moreover, in not having the humeral angle produced. The fore legs are longer than the rest; the anterior

\* A priv., and χλαῖνωμα, an outer garment.

femora very stout: all the tibiæ are denticulated within, but the much curved anterior tibiæ have the denticulations unusually prominent, especially near the apex. The middle tibiæ are somewhat dilated externally, and internally at the apex, and the posterior tibiæ are much dilated at the extremity, on the outer side, as in *Prostomus*, but there is an inner produced portion which is larger than the outer. The tarsi are rather slender; the claws very small, and they appear to be united at the base, and at the other extremity they diverge very little.

*Achlainomus ebeninus.*

Oblongus, niger, nitidus, parum convexus; antennis articloque ultimo tarsorum piceo-rufescentibus; capite rostroque punctulatis; rostro canaliculato; thorace crebre et subtilissime punctulato, in medio fere plano et canaliculato; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis coriaceis, postice pilis minutis fusciscentibus sat dense obsitis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; lat. lin.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ .

Patria, India Orientalis.

This insect is rather larger than *Psalidium maxillosum*; its form is more elongate, and much less convex, and in fact approaches nearly to that of *Prostomus scutellaris*. The thorax is equal in length and breadth, and has the sides equally rounded; it is slightly constricted close to the anterior margin, and there is a transverse depression near the hind margin. The elytra are truncated and constricted at the base; the humeral angles are very oblique, the sides in the middle portion nearly parallel, the apical portion gradually attenuated, and the apex obtusely rounded: on the fore part the elytra are subdepressed, but on the hinder part they are moderately convex. The under parts of the body are very thickly punctulated. The narrow and sharp denticles on the inner side of the anterior tibiæ are red,—if we except the smaller denticles near the base. The legs are pubescent. The constricted base to the elytra and thorax, and the two being somewhat separated, reminds of that form of the parts in question which is common in the *Scaritidæ*.

*Enaptorhinus*,\* nov. gen. BRACHYDERIDÆ.

*Antennæ* mediocres, validiusculæ; scapo oculos vix attingente; articulis duobus basalibus funiculi obconicis, reliquis brevibus, subturbinatis; clava ovata, acuminata. *Rostrum* breve,

\* From ἐνάπτω, to gird or bind; and ῥίον, snout.

crassum, capite angustius illoque paulo longius subangulatum, basi supra convexum, per strigam transversam a capite distinctum, apice emarginatum; scrobe profunda subito subtus flexa. *Caput* paulo exsertum, supra modice convexum. *Oculi* parvi, rotundati, convexi. *Thorax* oblongus, basi truncatus, apice supra paululum rotundato-productus, lateribus æqualiter rotundato-ampliatum, dorso parum convexum. *Scutellum* minutum. *Elytra* elongato-ovata, apice attenuata, *Pedes* longiusculi, pilosi; femoribus clavatis; tarsis mediocribus, articulo ultimo biunguiculato. *Corpus* elongatum, parce squamosum, mediocris magnitudinis. *Elytra* thorace parum latiora, dorso depressa; tibiæ posticæ pilis longissimis vestitæ.

The genus *Geotragus*, it appears to me, approaches most nearly in its characters to the insect upon which the present genus is founded. *Enaptorhinus* is of a more elongated form; the rostrum, instead of being depressed above, is somewhat convex; the pterygii (or side pieces at the apex, beneath the rostral groove) are more prominent, and there is a constriction at the base, separating the rostrum from the head; this transverse groove is somewhat curved, bending forwards in front of each eye; the antennal groove descends more suddenly: the antennæ are much stouter, and have the joints shorter, and there is scarcely any trace of crenulation on the inner side of the tibiæ.

*Enaptorhinus Sinensis.*

Elongatus, piceus, parce squamulosus; capite rostroque punctatis, sat dense fusco-cinereo squamosis; thorace rugoso, canaliculato, vittis tribus pallide squamosis, notato; elytris elongato-ovatis, dorso depressis, squamulis pallidis, ad latera densioribus, adspersis, punctisque duobus subapicalibus, albidis, notatis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis alternis lateralibus elevatis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $4\frac{2}{3}$ ; lat. lin.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ : ♀ (?) long. lin. 5; lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ .

Patria, China borealis.

Amongst the *Coleoptera* brought from China by Mr. Fortune were several specimens of the insect here described, and the series consisted of individuals in which the elytra were very narrow, the whole dorsal surface of the elytra flat (or even slightly concave), and the hind tibiæ rather densely clothed with long pale hairs; and other specimens in which the elytra were more ovate, broader,

and with the dorsal surface very slightly depressed; the hinder tibiæ rather shorter, and clothed with small hairs only, like the other legs. The specimens agreed so perfectly in all other respects, that I was convinced these differences were sexual, and I also conclude that the individuals with the broader elytra are the females. I will only further add that the slightly concave back to the elytra gives to the apical portion a somewhat humped appearance in the male, and that there are numerous longish stiff erect hairs on this humped part.

CUBICOSOMUS,\* nov. gen. CLEONIDÆ.

*Antennæ* mediocres; scapo oculos vix attingente; articulis duobus basalibus funiculi longiusculis, obconicis, reliquis brevibus, sub-turbinatis; clava oblongo-ovata. *Rostrum* longitudine capitis cum thorace, angulatum, apice crassiusculum; scrobs obliqua. *Caput* angustum; fronte impressa, utrinque sub-gibbosa. *Oculi* oblongi, parum convexi. *Thorax* parvus, postice truncatus, antice profunde rotundato-emarginatus, pone oculis lobatus; lateribus fere rectis. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* ampla, thoracis basi duplo latiora, sub-quadrata; humeris obliquis angulatis; apice valde declivi. *Pedes* mediocres; angulis parvulis.

Near *Leptops*, but differs in the general form; the rostrum being rather longer than in the species of that genus; the head narrow, the forehead depressed, but with an oblong, slightly raised gibbosity on either side over the eye, which latter is placed in a depression and has a raised orbit; the antennæ present but two elongate obconic joints to the funiculus, the remaining joints being turbinate; the thorax small; the elytra ample and nearly cuboid in form.

*Cubicosomus Whitei.*

Ater, sordide fusco-squamosus; rostro longitudinaliter impresso, basi obtuse carinato; fronte utrinque sub-gibbosa, medio depressa; capite postice rugulis minutissimis crebre obsito; thorace angusto, lateribus fere rectis, ante medium perpaulo latiore, supra valde inæquali, medio longitudinaliter impresso, pone medium transversim impresso; elytris inæqualibus, sub-seriatim profunde punctatis, interstitiis transversim rugosis, biseriatim obtuse tuberculatis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; lat. lin.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ .

Hab. Nova Hollandia, apud "Richmond River."

The insect from which the above description is taken appears to

\* From κυβικός, cubical, and σῶμα, body.

have been originally covered throughout the upper parts with dirty brown scales, but these have been in a great measure rubbed off. Each of the rows of tubercles on the elytra consists of four large, nearly equal, rounded tubercles, the foremost being very near the base of the elytra, and the hindmost far removed from the apex; besides which there are two or three small tubercles near the apex, and there is a small tubercle on the anterior margin on either side at some distance from the scutellum. The transverse and longitudinal depressions on the thorax are bounded by large rugæ, and there are, moreover, a few large punctures and some small and slightly raised tubercles on the thorax. The rostrum has a longitudinal groove on each side, and a triangular elevated plate at the apex.

EURYCHIRUS, nov. gen. MOLYTIDÆ.

*Antennæ* breviusculæ, scapo clavato, oculos attingente; articulis duobus basalibus funiculi obconicis, reliquis brevibus, subrotundatis; clava elongato-ovata, acuminata. *Rostrum* breviusculum, capite vix longius, teres, versus apicem sensim crassius, supra leviter carinatum. *Oculi* magni, sub-rotundati, modice convexi, in fronte sub-approximati. *Thorax* basi apiceque truncatus, convexus, lateribus ante medium rotundatus, postice elevato-marginatus. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* ampla, humeris productis, obtuse angulatis. *Pedes* magni, longi, femoribus pone medium valde incrassatis; tibiæ apice muticæ; tarsis latis, articulo ultimo crassiusculo, biunguiculato. *Corpus* breve, modice convexum, squamosum, mediæ magnitudinis.

The rostrum in this genus is very like that of *Phytonomus*, and is a trifle longer in proportion and less thick than in *P. punctatus*; the head is rather more exerted, and hence the eyes are somewhat removed from the lateral margin of the thorax, which presents no trace of lateral lobe: excepting that the scape is rather less thickened, the antennæ are very nearly the same—they spring from the apex of the rostrum. The eyes are very large, for the most directed forwards, and encroach upon the forehead. The elytra differ in having the humeral portion more produced, oblique at first, then obtusely angular. The legs are remarkably large; the femora very long, and much incrassated: the tarsi are very large, the joints much expanded, and differing but little in width; the claw joint is very stout, and provided with moderate sized, diverging, simple claws.—I have no hesitation in placing this genus in the family *Molytides*, and near to *Hypera*.



*Eurychirus bituberculatus.*

Breviter ovatus, niger, squamulis virescenti-cinereis, sub-metallicis, vestitus; antennis ferrugineis; rostro piceo, punctulato, leviter carinato, capite subtilissime punctulato; fronte fovea minuta impressa; thorace crebre punctulato; elytris ocellato-punctato-striatis, singulo tuberculo sat magno, fere in medio, tuberculoque minore subapicali instructo; interstitiis 5° et 7° elevatis; plagis punctisque nonnullis denudatis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ; lat. lin.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ .

Hab. in Nova Hollandia.

PLACODERES,\* nov. gen. CYCLOMIDÆ.

*Antennæ* longiusculæ, scapo clavato; funiculo 7-articulato, articulis omnibus obconicis, duobus basalibus longioribus; clava angusta, ovata, acuminata. *Rostrum* breve, crassum, carinatum, supra os plaga triangulari, elevata, medio depressa, munitum. *Caput* postice convexum, inter oculos fere planum. *Oculi* laterales, oblongi. *Thorax* transversus, basi apiceque subtruncatus, lateribus valde rotundato-sub-angulato-productus; supra fere planus, pone gulam rotundato-emarginatus. *Scutellum* vix observandum. *Elytra* a thorace remota, oblongo-ovata, convexa, basi truncata, humeris rotundatis; apice conjunctim rotundata. *Pedes* longiusculi, sub-æquales; tarsi sub-angustatis, subtus spongiosis. *Corpus* oblongo-ovatum, squamosum, majusculæ magnitudinis.

Nearly allied to *Acantholophus*, but differs in having the funiculus of the antennæ distinctly seven-jointed,—the terminal joint not being elongated and closely applied to the club as in that genus,—in the head being more produced, and without spines, the eyes being oblong; the thorax destitute of spines, much broader than long; the sides being much produced and almost forming an angle in the middle; the elytra being rather widely separated from the prothorax, and by the tarsi being broader: the joints of the latter are all of them very nearly equal in width, if we except the claw-joint, which is stout and furnished with diverging simple claws. The rostrum is about equal to the head in length, and is separated from the latter by two slight oblique grooves which meet at the forehead; the antennal groove is very deep in front and opens upwards; it expands and is very shallow towards the eye: the jaws are very stout.

\* From πλαξ-ακός, a flat body, tablet, &c., and δειρή, the neck.



*Placoderes variegatus.*

Elongatus, niger, squamulis minutissimis angustis flavescens fuscisque tectus; capite rugoso sub-coriaceo, linea longitudinali umbrino-squamosa notato; rostro tricarinato, basi supra utrinque oblique impresso; thorace lateribus valde productis in medio sub-angulato, supra fere plano sat crebre granulato, dorso leviter canaliculato; elytris remote punctato-striatis, interstitiis sat crebre granulatis, parum convexis, alternis paulo elevationibus, nigro-variegatis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $6\frac{3}{4}$ ; lat. lin.  $2\frac{2}{3}$  ♂ ? : ♀ ? long. 9, lat.  $3\frac{2}{3}$  lin.

Habitat — ?

I strongly suspect this is a New Holland insect,\* but I had no habitat with it. In the smaller specimen, which I take to be the male, the thorax and elytra are about equal in width, and in the larger specimen the elytra are rather broader than the thorax. The under parts of the body are very sparingly clothed with scales, and are rather finely and irregularly punctured; on the abdominal segments (more especially the terminal segment) are a few very minute scattered granules. The scales along the mesial line of the thorax are rather paler than on other parts, if we except two small spots in the middle of each half. The scales of the elytra vary in tint, some being umber brown and others brownish yellow; they form small patches of either colour; and there are small irregular black markings in parts formed by dark scales, but on the sides of the body, where they are most distinct, they are seen to be denuded patches. The little rounded tubercles, or granules, both on the thorax and elytra, are denuded and glossy. The antennæ are clothed with black hairs—the scape as well as other parts; and so are the legs.

## ECTEMNORHINUS,† nov. gen. PHYLLOBIDÆ.

*Antennæ* longiusculæ, scapo thorace attingente, clavato, basi inflexo; articulis duobus basalibus funiculi longiusculis, obconicis, reliquis brevibus, sub-turbinatis; clava ovata, acuminata. *Rostrum* capite brevius et vix angustius; scrobe brevissima, postice supra flexa. *Caput* pone oculos elongatum. *Oculi* laterales, breviter ovoides, parum prominuli.

\* M. Jekel, to whom I have shown this insect (since this paper was read), informs me he possesses a species very like, if not identical with it, from the Cape of Good Hope. It approaches very near to the genus *Somatodes*; indeed, M. Jekel had provisionally placed his insect in that genus: we both, however, think that it presents characters which render it desirable to form a new genus for its reception.

† From ἐκτέμνω, to cut out, notch, and βίβη, the rostrum.

*Thorax* parvus, antice posticeque truncatus, lateribus parum rotundato-ampliatus. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* elongato-ovata, pone medium ampliata, humeris rotundatis, subangulatis, supra parum convexa, apice singulatim rotundata. *Pedes* mediocres; femoribus muticis.

This genus is near *Phyllobius* in its general characters; the head and thorax are proportionately smaller, the elytra more elongated, less convex, and each elytron is distinctly rounded at the apex; the rostrum is shorter and narrower, and the antennal groove is differently formed—it is represented by a small and short curved fovea placed towards the apex of the rostrum; the fore part of the fovea opens outwards, and the hinder part is curved inwards, and forms a notch on the upper surface of the rostrum, and the space between the notches entering from opposite sides of the rostrum is much contracted. On the upper surface of the terminal portion of the rostrum is a slightly raised plate, nearly of a quadrate form, the posterior angles of which extend partly over the antennal foveæ. The eyes are less prominent than in *Phyllobius*, and the claws are larger and less diverging. The antennæ scarcely differ.

*Ectemnorhinus viridis.*

Elongatus, piceus, supra squamulis piliformibus viridi-sericeis tectus; corpore subtus, antennis pedibusque piceo-rufis; fronte punctulata, foveolata; thorace leviter carinato; elytris tenuiter punctato-striatis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ; lat. lin.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

Patria, terra Kerguellen.

The outline of the head is continuous with that of the rostrum both above and at the sides, in the latter interrupted only by the eyes, which are of a short oval form, very little convex, and placed longitudinally. The thorax is very small in proportion to the elytra, about equal in length and breadth and nearly cylindrical, but with the middle part somewhat swollen. The elytra are ample, much elongated, about four times the length of the thorax, have the humeral angles prominent, almost in the form of right angles, the angle being slightly rounded off; they gradually increase in width till they have attained their maximum diameter, at a point considerably behind the middle, and then decrease again with a gentle convex curve towards the apex, where each elytron is rather obtusely rounded. The green scales which cover the upper parts have a silky, metallic lustre.

Specimens of this insect will be found in the collection of the British Museum. Of course, considerable interest attaches itself

to the insects found in islands so far removed from any mainland, such as Kerguelen's land.

DREPANODERES,\* nov. gen. PHYLLOBIDÆ.

*Antennæ* mediocres; scapo crassiusculo, paulo curvato; articulis duobus basalibus funiculi longiusculis obconicis, reliquis turbinatis; clava angusta, elongato-ovata, acuminata. *Rostrum* breve, sub-quadratum, supra carinatum. *Scrobs* brevis, recta. *Oculi* ovati, convexi. *Thorax* transversus, utrinque in spinam acutam, retrorsum curvatam, valde productus. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* oblongo-ovata, convexa. *Pedes* mediocres; femoribus dentatis. *Corpus* oblongo-ovatum, convexum, alatum, minoris magnitudinis.

The most striking peculiarity in this genus is in the form of the thorax, and has no parallel in the *Curculionides*; there are genera, such as *Deracanthus* and *Acanthotrachelus*, in which the thorax is armed with a lateral spine, but in *Drepanoderes* the side of the thorax is, as it were, itself produced into a large lateral process. Almost immediately in parting from the apex of the thorax, the outline runs obliquely outwards, and with a gentle curve is likewise directed backwards, to form the upper margin of the process in question; the outline of the under margin is concave, the point of the process is raised very little above the level of the base of the elytra, but terminates external to the line of the side, hence the thorax measured across from the points of the processes is broader than the elytra; the base of the thorax, however, is about one-third narrower than the elytra at the corresponding part; the humeral angles form right angles; the sides of the elytra are at first nearly parallel, but behind the middle they are slightly dilated; the apex is rounded. Besides the very slender central keel to the rostrum, there is a delicate longitudinal ridge on either side of the upper surface.

*Drepanoderes viridifasciatus.*

Oblongo-ovatus, niger, viridi-squamosus, antennis pedibusque rufis; capite postice nigro; thorace punctulato, fasciis tribus longitudinalibus atris notato; elytris atris punctato-striatis, fasciis quatuor, utrinque et in medio plus minusve interruptis, maculisque apicalibus, viridi-squamosis.

Long. corp.  $2\frac{2}{3}$  lin.

Patria, India Orientalis.

\* From *δρεπάνη*, scythe, and *δῆρν*, neck.

The under parts in this insect are but imperfectly covered with scales; the head and rostrum are covered by them, if we except the slender mesial ridge of the latter, and a triangular patch on the former. Scales cover the sides of the thorax, but on the upper part there are three longitudinal denuded bands, of which the central one is very broad; the large recurved sub-sickle-shaped processes have but few scales on them. The punctures on the thorax are small, and rather widely separated. On the elytra the scales are so disposed as to form very irregular bands and spots; at the base is a broadish transverse band extending almost to the suture; behind this is a second band, which stops short of the suture; the third band is considerably shorter; the fourth is rather longer than the third; and lastly, on the hinder third of each elytron there are about six or seven spots varying in size; neither the bands nor the spots quite correspond in the two elytra, and they no doubt will be found to vary in different individuals. None of the bands extend to the outer sides of the elytra. Towards the apex of the femora are some scales; the tooth beneath is very small but acute; all the scales are of a brilliant metallic green colour.

The only specimen of this species which I have seen is in the collection of the British Museum, and is from Bengal.

*Drepanoderes fuscus.*

Oblongo-ovatus, fuscus; antennis pedibusque testaceis; capite punctulato, fronte foveolato; rostro leviter carinato; thorace crebre punctato; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis subconvexis, pilis minutis sat dense obsitis; femoribus subtus dente parvulo, acuto, armatis.

A trifle smaller than *D. viridisquamosus*, and readily distinguished by its colouring, the want of scales, and the thorax being more thickly punctured.

SYNAPTONYX,\* nov. gen. ERIRHINIDÆ.

*Antennæ* mediocres, tenues, ante medium rostri insertæ; scapus clavatus, oculos non attingens; articulis duobus basalibus funiculi longiusculis, obconicis, reliquis obconicis, gradatim brevioribus; clava ovata. *Rostrum* longiusculum, ante medium deflexum, dimidio apicali sub-planum utrinque carinatum, postice sub-carinatum; scrobe sub-superna, postice

\* From συναπτόν, bound together, and ὄνυξ, claw.

evanescens. *Oculi* laterales, oblongi, modice convexi. *Thorax* transversus, antice dimidio angustior quam basi, apice rotundato-emarginatus, infra pone gulam emarginatus, lateribus obliquis-rotundatis, basi rotundato-sub-productis; supra convexus. *Scutellum* minutissimum. *Elytra* ovata, basi conjunctim rotundato-emarginata, thoracis basi parum latiora, apice acuminata. *Pedes* mediocres; tarsi articulo primo latiore, unguiculis parvis, basi connatis, ad apicem vix divergentibus. *Corpus* breviter ovatum, convexum, squamosum, minoris magnitudinis.

The form of the insect upon which this genus is founded is almost a perfect oval, for the elytra at the base are but little broader than the thorax, and the outline of the two is nearly continuous. The rostrum is about equal to the head and thorax in length, and moderate as to thickness. The basal half is nearly straight; but the terminal half is bent down so as to form an obtuse angle, at least on the upper surface, and at this point is the base of the small antennal groove which here opens upwards; the remaining portion is continued backwards towards the eye, on the side, but close to the upper edge of the rostrum. It is very indistinct (excepting quite at the origin), filled with scales, and cannot serve to lodge the scape of the antennæ. Between the two oblong foveæ in which the antennæ are inserted is an elongated triangular plate, which has the apex slightly raised and directed towards the head. In front of this part the rostrum is acutely margined on each side; the upper surface is flat, with an obtuse ridge towards the apex, and the under part rounded. The basal half has a slightly elevated keel; scales cover the whole upper part, excepting quite at the point, whilst the sides and under part are denuded, rounded and smooth. There are only two other points to which I will call particular attention. One is the large size of the basal joint of the tarsus, this joint being larger and even more dilated than the penultimate joint; the other is furnished by the claws, which are so closely united as to appear to form only a single claw; but under a strong lens, the extreme points are seen to be separated.

*Synaptonyx ovatus.*

Breviter ovatus, convexus, niger, squamulis cinereo-albidis tectus; antennis, articuloque ultimo tarsorum ferrugineis; rostro piceo, supra albido-squamoso, subtiliter punctulato, basi carinato, apice utrinque sub-elevato-marginato, supra os obtuse carinato; fronte linea longitudinaliter impressa, notato; thorace subtilissime punctulato, parce squamoso; elytris

striato-punctatis, interstitiis latis, parce setulosis, punctis irregularibus notatis; apice singulatim sub-mucronatis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $2\frac{2}{3}$ ; lat. lin.  $1\frac{2}{3}$ .

Hab. in Nova Hollandia.

In the specimen from which this description is taken the terminal segment of the abdomen is raised in the middle, and terminates in an obtuse point. This part may differ in the sexes. The legs are moderate as to size (or perhaps rather small); the femora are very little incrassated in the middle, and unarmed; the tibiæ straight and cylindrical, but dilated at the apex, which is not provided with a spur; the anterior tibiæ are very indistinctly crenulated on the inner side.

CHELOTONYX,\* nov. gen. ERIRHINIDÆ.

*Antennæ* tenues, ante medium rostri insertæ, scapo oculos non attingente; funiculo 7-articulato, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis obconicis, reliquis brevibus subturbinatis; clava oblongo-ovata, acuminata. *Rostrum* thorace fere duplo longius, sub-rectum, carinatum. *Oculi* ovati, depressi. *Thorax* latitudine baseos brevior, prope apicem constrictus, lateribus obliquis, basi sat profunde bisinuatus, antice leviter emarginatus, pone gulam profunde emarginatus. *Scutellum* oblongum. *Elytra* ovata, antice thorace latiore, basi singulatim subrotundata; humeris rotundatis; apice rotundata. *Pedes* mediocres, antici longiores robustiores; femoribus anterioribus valde crassis, subtus dente magno postice serrato instructis; tibiis anticis curvatis; tarsis longis, angustis; unguiculis bifidis. *Corpus* breviter ovatum, convexum, squamosum, mediæ magnitudinis.

The insect upon which this genus is founded bears much resemblance to the species of *Balaninus*—the body, however, is of a more regular oval form; its nearest affinities, nevertheless, are undoubtedly with the genus *Prionomerus*, from which it may be distinguished by its more elongated rostrum and tarsi, and by the claws being deeply cleft.† The antennæ, moreover, are longer, and have a smaller club, and the form of the body differs considerably.

*Chelotonyx Batesii.*

Breviter ovatus, nigro-æneus, squamulis piliformibus albidis sat dense adpersus; rostro punctato, supra tricarinato; capite

\* From *χρῆλωτες*, cloven, split, and *ὄνυξ*, claw.

† In *Prionomerus* there is a large square appendage at the base of each claw.

punctato, fronte foveolata; thorace sat crebre punctato; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis subtiliter disperse punctulatis, pallido-tessellatis.

Long. corp., absq. rostr., lin.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ .

Hab. Para.

I name this species after Mr. Bates, who has not only forwarded to England numerous collections of insects and objects of natural history from the Amazon district of South America, but has also furnished us with interesting observations on the habits and geographical ranges of many of the species he has met with.

ANOMÆARTHRIA,\* nov. gen. BARIDIIDÆ.

Mas.? *Antennæ* longiusculæ; scapo valde clavato; funiculo 7-articulato, longe ciliato, articulo primo breviusculo obconico, 2o magno fere ovali, reliquis gradatim minoribus sub-ovalibus; clava oblongo-ovata. *Rostrum* longum, crassiusculum, sub-compressum, arcuatum, apice attenuatum, depressum. *Oculi* laterales, magni, depressi. *Thorax* sub-conicus, antice valde constrictus. *Scutellum* sub-quadratum. *Elytra* oblonga, humeris obtuse angulatis, a basi ad apicem sensim angustata, pygidium haud tegentia, supra parum convexa. *Pedes* longiusculi, femoribus incrassatis; tibiæ posticæ intus, articuloque primo tarsorum quatuor posticorum dense ciliato.

Fœmina? *Rostrum* longius, tenuius, prope basin valde arcuatum, basi solum incrassatum; *antennæ* non ciliatæ, articulis duobus basalibus funiculi longiusculis obconicis, reliquis brevioribus; *pedes* simplices; *elytra* pygidium tegentia.

The two insects, which I assume to be male and female, I received in a series of *Coleoptera* from Minas Geraes: they are pinned with the same pin, and hence, in all probability were caught together, and they agree perfectly in all respects, excepting in certain peculiarities of structure found in the antennæ, rostrum and legs—in fact in those parts which are known to vary in the sexes. The new genus which I have established for their reception should in my opinion be placed near *Loboderes*. The female is remarkable for the very sudden bending under of the rostrum at a point which is rather behind the middle; the apical portion is much depressed, the basal portion is incrassated and compressed. In the male the rostrum is much arched, rather shorter than that of the female, but still fully equal to the head and thorax in length; a small portion at the apex, being about one-

\* From ἀνόμοιος, dissimilar, and ἄρθρον, a joint.



fourth of the entire length, is rather slender and depressed; the remaining portion is compressed and incrassated. The scape of the antennæ is much incrassated at the apex; the joints of the funiculus of the antennæ each give origin to numerous long curved hairs, and their structure is very peculiar; the first joint being small, the second very large, fully twice as broad as the first, and of a nearly ovate form; the remaining joints keep nearly the same form, but decrease rather rapidly in size, the last joint being minute. Then, again, in the legs this sex present some peculiarities; they are nearly equal as to length, but the anterior pair slightly exceed the others; the femora are considerably incrassated in the middle; the middle pair of tibiæ at the apex, the posterior tibiæ on the inner side, the posterior femora on the under side, and the basal joint of the four posterior tarsi, are clothed, each of these parts, with a dense brush of velvet-like yellow hairs; the under side of the thoracic segments, and of the first joint of the abdomen, are also clothed with bright yellow hairs in the male. In the female they are wanting on all these parts.

*Anomæarthria cæruleopennis.*

Oblongus, ater, nitidus; capite rostroque sub-remote punctatis; fronte foveolata; thorace subtiliter punctulato; elytris purpureo-cæruleis, humeris nigris, puncto utrinque prope scutellum flavo-vel albido-squamoso ornatis, simpliciter striata, interstitiis planis, subtilissime punctulatis; corpore subtus sat crebre punctato.

♂ Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin. 3; lat. lin.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ : ♀ long. lin.  $2\frac{2}{3}$ . Patria Brazil, ad Minas Geraes.

The sides of the thorax are nearly straight and parallel in the hinder part, but near the fore part they curve inwards to the contracted part in front, which is tubular, and only sufficiently broad to hold the head; the elytra are rather long, distinctly broader at the base than the thorax; the humerus is obtusely angular, and from the humerus towards the apex the diameter of the elytra gradually diminishes, the outline presenting but an indistinct convex curve; the apex is obtusely rounded.

PROTOPALUS, Schönherr.—CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.

Stirps I.—Antennæ articulis 1° et 4° funiculi longiusculis obconicis; 2° et 3° longioribus, subæqualibus, reliquis brevibus.

*P. Stephensii* (Hope), Schö. iv. p. 45.

I have in my cabinet an insect from Moreton Bay which agrees



with Schönherr's description of *Protopalus Stephensii* so perfectly in all respects, excepting that the rostrum is not crenulated beneath, and the anterior legs are but a trifle longer than the others, that I strongly suspect their differences merely indicate a distinction of sex. Furthermore, I possess a second species from the same locality, which has all the essential characters of the first mentioned, but which differs in the relative length of the joints of the antennæ. Now, setting aside these points, there are so many other characters which are common to my two insects, and in which they agree with the definition of *Protopalus Stephensii*, that I feel satisfied they should all be placed in the same genus; in which case the generic characters will require to be modified.

Stirps II.—Antennæ articulo 2° primo plus duplo longiore; articulis 1° et 3° longiusculis, obconicis, reliquis brevibus.

*Protopalus Schönherri.*

Oblongus, ater, griseo-squamosus; fronte depresso; rostrum parum arcuato, disperse punctulato, basi utrinque sulcato; thorace tuberculis rotundis, nitidis, sat crebre obsito, antice alte carinato; elytris dorso gibbis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis dorsalibus tuberculis parum elevatis, nitidis, seriatim obsitis; interstitio 2° prope basin tuberculo elevatiore, sub-acuto instructo; interstitiis 2°, 4° et 6° sub-elevatis; lateribus profunde punctato-sub-sulcatis, interstitiis angustis, nitidis; dorso postico maculis nonnullis parvulis albidis notato; femoribus obtuse dentatis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $7\frac{1}{3}$ ; lat. lin.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ .

Hab. ad "Moreton Bay," Novæ Hollandiæ.

This insect very much resembles the insect which I take to be the female of *Protopalus Stephensii*. The rostrum, however, is less curved; the keel on the fore part of the thorax rather less raised, and the sutural part of the elytra is less elevated, though still considerably humped. The eyes, as in that insect, are vertical, lateral (though slightly approximated), and directed somewhat forwards; the region of the eye above, and internally, is depressed in both; but in the present insect, the depressed areas being rather broader, there is no mesial ridge left as in *P. Stephensii*. The sculpturing of the elytra accords very well with that of *P. Stephensii*, but the punctures on the dorsal surface are less deep. I see no difference in the general outline, excepting those differences occasioned by the thorax and elytra being rather less humped.

PEZICHUS,\* nov. gen. CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ—divis. I.

*Antennæ* longæ, tenues; funiculo 7-articulato, articulo primo breviter obconico, 2° longissimo, 3-4 obconicis, reliquis brevibus; clava valde elongata, subcylindrica, sub-solida. *Rostrium* longum, tenue, parum arcuatum. *Oculi* laterales, depressi. *Thorax* angustus sub-conicus, lateribus postice fere rectis, apice supra rotundato-productus, utrinque profunde emarginatus, pone oculos lobatus, postice leviter bisinuatus. *Scutellum* rotundum, valde convexum. *Elytra* oblongo-ovata, antice thoracis basi multo latiora, trisinuata, pone thoracem subito emarginata, postice acuminata. *Pedes* longissimi, tenues, sub-æquales; femoribus linearibus, subtus dentatis; tibiis sub-arcuatis, apice unco instructis; tarsis longis angustis, articulo primo perlongo, ultimo bi-unguiculato. *Corpus* oblongo-ovatum, convexum, sculpturatum, squamosum, alatum, mediocris magnitudinis.

In the structure of the antennæ *Pezichus* greatly resembles the genus *Cylindrocorynus*, but these organs are rather longer and more slender in the present genus. In the great length of the legs, the non-clavate femora, and the long slender tarsi, a nearer approach to *Pezichus* is made by the Australian genus *Protopalus*, and I think these two genera should be arranged near to each other.

*Pezichus binotatus.*

Oblongus, niger, squamulis fuscis inæqualiter vestitus; antennis fusco-ferrugineis; rostro basi subtiliter punctulato; thorace angusto, antice constricto, dorso postico, lateribusque tuberculis inæqualibus parum elevatis obsito, dorso elevato-carinato; scutello nigro, nitido; elytris profunde et remote ocellato-punctato-striatis, interstitiis angustis, convexis, alternis elevatioribus, tuberculis parvulis nonnullis fusco-squamosis adpersis, tertio a sutura in medio elevato-carinato, pone scutellum tuberculo validiori instructo, singulo elytro dorso postico vitta parva obliqua, sub-transversa, sordide albo-squamosa notato.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ; lat. lin.  $2\frac{1}{3}$ .

Hab. ad "Moreton Bay," Novæ Hollandiæ.

The scales, which somewhat irregularly clothe the legs and body in this insect, are very minute, and on the interstices of the

\* From πεζῖχος, a pedestrian, a name suggested by the great length and slenderness of the limbs.

striæ of the elytra they are aggregated in little patches. Each of the large punctures of the striæ encloses a scale of larger size and paler colour. On the second interstice is a distinct tubercle not far from the scutellum, and in the middle of the back the same interstice is raised into a crest, which terminates at the commencement of the posterior third of the elytra, and crossing this crest in an oblique manner is a small dirty white mark; it extends from the first to the third striæ. The fourth interstice presents three or four tubercles on the basal half; they, however, are but little raised. The form of the elytra at the base is rather peculiar: at this part they are fully one-fourth broader than the thorax, and immediately opposite the base of that segment they are suddenly cut in to admit the thorax, so that a projecting angle is formed on either side, and from this angle the outline of the elytra runs outwards a short distance, and very little backwards, to join the outline of the sides, so as to form an obtuse angle: the sides of the elytra are at first parallel, but behind the middle they gradually converge towards the apex, which is much contracted. The keel on the thorax is considerably raised on the fore part, but it vanishes near the posterior margin. The basal joint of the long and slender tarsi is about equal in length to the other three joints taken together; the spongy substance beneath the joints is almost white.

GLOCHINORHINUS,\* nov. gen. CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ—divis. I.

*Antennæ* mediocres; funiculo 7-articulato, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, obconicis, 3-6 gradatim brevioribus, articulo ultimo longiore, ad basin tenui, apice clavæ adpresso; clava ovata. *Rostrum* longum, perparum arcuatum, sub-depressum; in *mare*, utrinque prope medium spinis duabus armatum. *Oculi* laterales, parum convexi. *Thorax* magnus, sub-oblongus, basi sub-sinuato-truncatus, ante scutellum paulo productus, lateribus basi sub-rectis deinde rotundato-attenuatis; apice supra rotundato-productus et sub-depressus; pone oculos lobatus. *Scutellum* sub-rotundatum. *Elytra* oblonga, sub-cylindrica, basi thoracis non latiora, illoque vix dimidio longiora, basi trisinuata, apice conjunctim rotundata. *Pedes* longi, tennes, antici reliquis paulo longiores, tibiis apice unco intus flexo, armatis; tarsis longis, angustis, articulo primo perlongo, ultimo biunguiculato.

The nearly cylindrical form of the body, the barbed rostrum in

\* From γλαγχίς, the spike or point of a spear, and ῥιν, the snout—a name suggested by the barbed condition of the male.

the male, and the structure of the funiculus of the antennæ, in which the terminal joint is longer and more slender than the joints immediately preceding, and nearly as long as the basal joints, form the chief peculiarities of this genus: in the length and slenderness of the legs, and in having the basal joint of the narrow tarsi very long, it approaches most near to *Pezichus*.

*Glochinorhinus Doubledayi.*

*Protopalus Doubledayi*, Jekel's MSS.

Oblongus, sub-cylindricus, squamulis cinereis vel fusco-cinereis tectus; fronte foveola minuta impressa; thorace utrinque tuberculato, dorso interrupte carinato, setulis nigris adperso; scutello sordide albo; elytris sub-seriatim punctatis, interstitiis alternis inequaliter tuberculatis; femoribus quatuor posterioribus subtus obsolete dentatis.

*Mas.* Rostro spina laterali prope medium, sat longa, extrorsum et retrorsum curvata, et pone hac spina parvula antrorsum cavata, instructo, supra squamoso, basi tuberculis minutis, nitidis adperso, antice rugoso.

*Fœm.* Rostro denudato subtilissime punctulato.

Long. corp., rostr. excl.,  $5\frac{1}{3}$  lin.; lat. lin.  $2\frac{1}{3}$ .

Habitat "Moreton Bay," Novæ Hollandiæ.

The tubercles on the elytra in this insect are subject to some little variation; the second interstice has short crests, one behind the other, the first a little removed from the base, and the last is remote from the apex of the elytra; they appear to be composed of an aggregation of small tubercles having the summits many-pointed; on the third interstice is a single small tubercle in the middle; on the fourth are three small tubercles close together near the middle, then two other isolated tubercles behind these, and a subapical group of three or four small tubercles close together; on the sixth interstice is a series of small tubercles, of which the foremost, at the base of the elytra, is long.

#### Genus POROPTERUS, Schönherr (CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ).

Amongst the numerous undescribed species of *Cryptorhynchides* from New Holland, I possess several species remarkable for their general form, and for having the thorax and elytra studded with tubercles; and amongst these are some which I think should be associated with the described species of *Poropterus*, but which, instead of having the produced portion of the thorax, above the head, rounded at the extremity, have that part terminating in two

projecting angular processes, and in which the apex of the elytra terminates in the same manner; these, again, may be subdivided according to differences in the proportions of the joints of the funiculus, thus:—

Sect. I.—*Articulis duobus basalibus funiculi longiusculis obconicis, articulo 2º primo multo longiore.*

*Protopterus Chevrolatii.*

Elongato-ovatus, fusco-squamosus; rostro rugoso, carinato, squamulis setiformibus obsito; thorace oblongo, lateribus rotundato-ampliato, apice valde attenuato-producto, antice angulatim emarginato; dorso antico plano, canaliculato, postico convexo, rugoso, longitudinaliter impresso, breviter carinato, utrinque obtuse tuberculato; elytris granulatis, dorso tuberculis plurimis, obtusis, rugosis, instructis, lateribus profunde seriatim punctatis, interstitiis subelevatis, fascia obliqua, indeterminata, ab humeris oblique ad medium ducta, sordide albido-squamosa, decoratis; apice pallido-squamosis, mucronatis.

Long. corp., absq. rostr., lin.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; lat. lin.  $2\frac{1}{3}$ .

Habitat ad "Moreton Bay," Novæ Hollandiæ.

Rostrum nearly one fourth shorter than the thorax, which latter is rather longer than broad; a little in front of the middle, the sides of the thorax are rather suddenly cut in, and from that part to the front they are straight and converging towards the fore part, so that the lobe, which projects considerably beyond the head, is very narrow in front, where it terminates in two semi-acute points. All this part of the thorax is flat above, but grooved along the middle; on the hinder part of the thorax the sides are rounded, but there is a slight notch on either side rather behind the mesial line; the dorsal surface is convex, rugose, has some small scattered granules, and is furrowed along the middle; in the centre is a short keel. The elytra are rather less than double the length of the thorax, and of an elongate ovate form, terminating posteriorly in two conical tubercles; at the base they are scarcely wider than the thorax at the same part; they are moderately convex, and the whole dorsal surface is very uneven: besides numerous little granules there are about ten tubercles on each elytron, these varying somewhat in size, of a more or less rounded form, and rugose at the summit. They are thus disposed:—three (considerably separated from each other) in the position of the second interstice of the striæ; one in the third, about midway between the base and apex of the elytra, three in the fourth; one

in the sixth, nearly opposite that in the third; and two (one behind the other) at the shoulder. The colouring of the scales vary somewhat in different individuals, and the markings are often very indistinct; usually the scales are brown, but on the sides and fore part of the thorax of a very pale ash colour, inclining to white, and sometimes with a faint greenish tint: a pale undefined band crosses the elytra, running obliquely inwards from the shoulder almost to the suture near the middle; below and external to this is a small patch, which is sometimes connected with a patch at the apex; these markings are of the same pale colour as the sides of the thorax. The legs are moderate as to length, and clothed with scales and short setæ: the femora are nearly linear and without teeth.

*Poropterus Jekelii.*

Oblongo-ovatus, fusco-squamosus; rostro ruguloso-punctato, fronte plana; thorace lateribus rotundato-ampliatis, in medio incis, antice attenuato-producto, apice supra emarginato, dorso parum convexo, carinato, utrinque tuberculo rotundato instructo; elytris ovatis, sub-seriatim punctatis, rugosis, decem tuberculatis, granulisque nitidis parce adspersis; apice mucronatis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $6\frac{2}{3}$ ; lat. lin.  $2\frac{2}{3}$ .

Patria "Moreton Bay," Novæ Hollandiæ.

Proportionably shorter and broader than *P. Chevrolatii*, the thorax less convex, less produced in front; elytra with the tubercles larger, and the two conical processes with which they are terminated also larger; the antennæ more slender.

Head and rostrum together about equal to the thorax in length; rostrum somewhat rugosely punctured, the punctures more numerous on the apical portion, where there are some delicate longitudinal ridges on either side; head nearly flat in front, with a faint longitudinal depression in the middle, and a somewhat indistinct angular depression at the base of the rostrum; the surface impunctate, but with large and small scales in tolerable abundance. Thorax with the length and width equal, the upper surface nearly flat in front and near the sides, the mesial portion slightly convex, with a short keel, and a rounded tubercle on either side at a short distance from the keel. From these tubercles a ridge, which is obtuse and but little raised, and runs forwards towards the apex of the thorax, and a third ridge, or, it may almost be termed, a denuded line, runs between them; a few slightly raised

granules are seen on the hinder half of the thorax; the sides are rounded, have an uneven outline on the hinder half, and a distinct notch in the middle: where they join the anterior lobe, which projects over the head, they are considerably contracted; the sides of the lobe are straight, converging anteriorly, and the apex is notched. Elytra less than twice the length of the thorax, and rather broader and strongly convex in the middle; two rows of very large shallow foveæ are seen on the sides, and on other parts are smaller depressions, but disposed without order, the whole upper surface being very uneven. Granules are sparingly scattered over the surface, and each elytron has five large rounded rugose tubercles; three in a line at a little distance from the suture, the middle tubercle being placed about halfway between the extremities of the elytra, the foremost about midway between the middle one and the base of the elytra, and the hindermost very little more removed from the middle tubercle than that is from the first; the remaining two large tubercles are external to the three noticed, not far removed, and nearly opposite their interspaces: besides these there is a small tubercle near the shoulder, and an oblong tubercle behind this near the middle of the lateral portion of the elytra. Each elytron has an obtuse transverse ridge at the base, which extends from the suture nearly to the shoulder, becoming broader externally. The apical processes are larger and more produced than in *P. Chevrolatii*, and have a nearly triangular base. The whole of the upper parts are covered with minute brown scales, but these do not quite hide the surface; and, mixed with them, are scattered large scales; on the summits of the tubercles there are large scales, and on the apex of the thorax the scales are sub-setiform. The legs are covered with brown setiform scales, with an admixture of small black setæ; the femora are edentate.

I have named this species after M. Jekel of Paris, so celebrated for his knowledge of the *Curculionides*, and to whom I am indebted for much information on this branch of Entomology.

*Poropterus Parryi.*

Niger fusco-squamosus; rostro punctulato, subcarinato; fronte depressa, foveolata; thorace antice utrinque valde constricto, parum producto, bituberculato, dorso parum convexo utrinque bituberculato, in medio breviter et obtuse carinato, lateribus parum rotundato-ampliatis ante medium tuberculo instructis; scutello rotundato, albido-squamoso; elytris oblongo-ovatis parum convexis, sub-seriatim punctatis, tuber-



culatis, postice productis apice tuberculis binis validis instructis; singulo vitta parvula albida ante apicem notato.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; lat. lin.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ .

Hab. "Sydney," Novæ Hollandiæ.

Larger than *P. Jekelii*, which it most nearly resembles; and besides differing in having the two basal joints of the funiculus equal, it may be readily distinguished by the thorax having four tubercles on the upper surface, and by its having the apex less produced, &c. Here the fore part of the head (which is very convex and almost bituberculate) projects beyond the anterior margin of the thorax, whilst in *P. Jekelii* and *P. Westwoodii* the apical portion of the thorax projects considerably beyond the head. The more convex and narrower form of *P. Chevrolatii*, combined with the more elongated conical tubercles on its elytra, serve to distinguish that species from the present; the seventh joint of the funiculus, moreover, in *P. Chevrolatii* is nearly equal in length and breadth, whilst in *P. Parryi* the same joint is much broader than long. The thorax is equal in length and breadth, has a transverse impression near the apex above, and at the sides a continuation of the same impression is very deeply cut in; in front of the impression are two tubercles immediately above the head; in the middle of the dorsal surface is a short and very obtuse carina, and on either side of the disc are two tubercles, placed one behind the other and near together; the foremost is very little removed from the transverse impression before noticed; from the indentation in front, the sides are gently rounded to the base, and rather in front of the middle is a smallish tubercle projecting laterally; on the hinder part of the thorax above are some large rugæ. The elytra are twice as long as the thorax, and in the middle about one third broader, and but little convex above; the punctures on them are large and irregularly disposed, as if the rows were bent aside in parts, to make room for the large tubercles: there are three large obtuse tubercles on the second interstice, of which the hindermost is the largest, and situated at the commencement of the posterior third of the elytra; on the fourth interstice are two large tubercles, and on the sixth there are also two tubercles, of which the foremost is very large, and placed at the humeral angle; the second is opposite the interspace of the two tubercles on the fourth interstice; and besides these there is a lateral tubercle situated about midway between the base and apex of the elytra, and four smaller tubercles on the base of the elytra. A large conical tubercle, projecting horizontally, springs



from the apex of each elytron: on each elytron is a small oblong dirty white mark, at some little distance from the apex, and this spot terminates posteriorly in a small tubercle covered with the same whitish scales. The scales are more dense on all these tubercles than on other parts. The body beneath is flat, has scattered brown scales, and fine, dispersed punctures. The legs are well clothed with scales, and each femur has a pale ring towards the apex.

The specimen from which this description is taken is in the collection of the British Museum.

Sect. II.—*Articulis duobus basalibus funiculi elongatis, æqualibus.*

*Poropterus Westwoodii.*

Elongato-ovatus, cinereo- et fusco-squamosus; rostro rugoso, sub-carinato; thorace sat crebre granulato, intra apicem subito angustato, apice supra truncato, tuberculis duobus, compressis instructo, medio breviter carinato, sub-transversim quadri-tuberculato; elytris rude punctatis, granulis adpersis, tuberculisque validis, conicis, sub-acutis, biseriatim instructis; apice attenuato-truncatis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin.  $7\frac{1}{4}$ ; lat. lin.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ .

Patria, Nova Hollandia.

Distinguished at once from the preceding by the more elongated conical tubercles on the elytra, the anterior lobe of the thorax, and the apex of the elytra being truncated, and by its larger size.

The head and rostrum together are equal to the thorax in length; the latter is slightly curved and sub-depressed, and very rugose above; a somewhat irregular keel runs along the basal half. Thorax nearly equal in length and breadth, convex above, and with glossy black granules scattered over the surface; the anterior lobe projects but little over the head, is truncated in front, but terminated by two compressed and slightly recurved tubercles; in the middle is a short keel, and on either side of this a large obtuse tubercle, besides which there is a horizontally compressed tubercle on the lateral margin rather anterior to the mesial line; behind this, the sides, with a slight outward curve, are gradually contracted towards the base; in front of the lateral tubercle the sides are suddenly much contracted and emarginated, so that the anterior lobe assumes a subquadrate form. The elytra are of an elongate ovate form, rather more than twice the length of

the thorax, with the humerus projecting and angular, the dorsal surface considerably arched; with coarse punctures and scattered granules, an equal row of fine nearly equidistant tubercles, one of which is small, and close to the apex; the others are large and conical, and the sub-apical tubercle is very large and sub-acute; besides these there is a row of three smaller tubercles arranged in an oblique line, running from the shoulder to the third of the dorsal tubercles. On the sides of the elytra are three rows of comparatively small punctures, and these very widely separated, and each one incloses a scale; between these rows of punctures there are series of large and but little raised granules. The scales are tolerably dense, pale ash colour on the thorax, excepting on the disc and on the tubercles, where they are brown; the granules here and elsewhere are denuded; they are scattered over the surface of the four dorsal tubercles as well as other parts of the thorax. On the sides of the elytra the scales are rufous brown; on the upper parts they are chiefly ash-coloured, excepting on the space between the inner rows of tubercles, where the brown tint prevails. The legs are rather larger and more slender than in the other species described in this paper. On the abdomen are three longitudinal denuded bands.

*PLAGIOCORYNUS*,\* nov. gen. *CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ*—divis. I.

*Antennæ* breviusculæ, validiusculæ, versus apicem rostri insertæ; funiculo 7-articulato, articulo primò breviter obconico, 2º longiore, reliquis brevibus; clava brevis, oblique truncata. *Rostrum* breve, crassum. *Oculi* laterales, parum convexi. *Thorax* sub-conicus, basi sub-truncatus, lateribus vix rotundato-amplius, apice utrinque emarginatus, supra valde acuminato-productus, pone oculos lobatus. *Scutellum* minutum. *Elytra* antice thoracis basi vix latiora, trisinuata, humeris antrorsum prominulis, pone medium ampliata, postice valde declivia. *Pedes* validi. *Corpus* oblongum, convexum, sculpturatum, squamosum, apterum (?), majusculæ magnitudinis.

The form of the club of the antennæ in this genus differs from that of other *Cryptorhynchides*, it being short, and obliquely truncated on the outer side, and the terminal joints are as it were thrust into the basal joint; the rostrum is thick, sub-angular, has four irregular keels above, and is unusually short, being but little longer than the head; the thorax is large, much contracted and

\* From *πλάγιος*, oblique, and *κορίνη*, club.

produced in front, and keeled above; the elytra are short, the sides nearly straight, but diverging gradually from the base to the posterior third, from which point they rather suddenly converge towards the apex, which might be described as obtusely rounded, were it not that the sutural portion projects and forms an angle in the middle; the apical portion is much bent downwards, so as to form an obtuse angle with the dorsal surface, the sides are nearly vertical, the back moderately convex; the legs rather short and very thick.

*Plagiocorynus quadrituberculatus.*

Oblongus, niger, umbrino-squamosus; fronte foveolata; rostro valido perparum arcuato, supra rugoso-punctato, irregulariter quadri-carinato, squamulis setiformibus semi-erectis, obsito; thorace utrinque parum rotundato-ampliato, supra convexo, rugoso-punctato, medio carinato, utrinque disci carinula brevi notato; elytris tuberculis parvulis rotundis scrobiculisque alternatim et seriatim notatis; pone medium tuberculis quatuor transversim obsitis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin. 6; lat. lin. 3.

Head coarsely punctured, with a deep fovea surrounded by a slight ridge on the forehead; rostrum with four longitudinal ridges on the basal portion; scape of antennæ apparently with a small tuft of scales in the middle of the under side. Thorax equal in length and breadth, the sides slightly rounded; the margin of the anterior lobe slightly raised; the dorsal keel high, and continued from the base to the apex of the thorax. Elytra rather strongly trisinuated in front, and closely applied to the thorax, with small pits arranged in longitudinal series in place of the ordinary punctures of the striæ; these pits filled with scales, and separated from each other by a small rounded tubercle, which is but little raised—they are most distinct on the sides of the elytra, and are wanting on the apical portion. The interstices are for the most part flat; but the second interstice from the suture is slightly raised. Rather behind the middle of the elytra (at the part where they are suddenly bent down) is a transverse row of four tubercles; the innermost tubercle on either side is large and obtuse, and clothed with erect dusky setiform scales; the outer tubercle is small and obtuse, and clothed with the same rich brown scales as other parts. The legs are densely clothed with scales, which in parts, especially on the tibiæ, assume nearly the form of short bristles.

I have another *Cryptorhynchus* in my collection, which was sent from Moreton Bay with the above, and which I have no doubt is the male of the same species. It differs in being smaller, much narrower, and in having the head and rostrum very little punctured. Its length is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lines; width  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines. In the form of the elytra this insect strongly reminds one of *Leptops quadrituberculatus* and its allies.

CHÆTECTETORUS, Scho. (CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.)

*C. spinipennis.*

Oblongo-ovatus, niger, squamulis rufescentibus, nigrisque variegatus; rostro recto, punctulato, fronte foveolata; thorace supra sub-plano, crebre punctato, antice breviter bicristato, medio carinato; vittis duabus nigris, postice abbreviatis notato; elytris antice sub-depressis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis angustis, sub-elevatis, fascia transversa communi pone medium, utrinque abbreviata, singuloque macula parvula, ante medium nigro-squamosis, tuberculo parvulo sub-apicali rufescenti-squamoso insignitis; apice ad suturam acute spinosis, utrinque acute denticulatis; femoribus oblique dentatis.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin. 4; lat. lin.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ .

Habitat in Nova Hollandia.

SYMPIEZOSCELUS,\* nov. gen. CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ—divis. I.

*Antennæ* breviusculæ, in fovea oblonga ante oculos insertæ; scapo brevissimo valde clavato, funiculo 7-articulato, articulis duobus basalibus obconicis, 1° latiore, reliquis brevibus, transversis; clava rotundato-ovata. *Rostrum* breviusculum, fere rectum, basi dilatatum, apice sub-depressum. *Caput* convexum, fronte depressa, foveolata. *Oculi* laterales, parum convexi, sub-rotundati, subtus acuminati. *Thorax* longitudine latitudini fere æquali, postice sub-sinuato-truncatus, angulis acutis, in medio, ante scutellum, lobo minuto productus; lateribus obliquis, perparum rotundatis, antice constrictus, utrinque leviter emarginatus, pone oculos sublobatus. *Scutellum* rotundum. *Elytra* thorace vix latiora, illoque duplo longiora, basi conjunctim trisinuata, lateribus perparum ampliata, apice conjunctim rotundata. *Pedes* breves, femoribus magnis, compressis; tibiæ dilatatæ, compressæ, extus prope apicem dentatæ, apice unguiculatæ;

\* From συμπίεζω, to compress, and σκελες, the thigh.

tarsis parvulis, angustis. *Corpus* oblongum, glabrum, nitidum, elatum, parum convexum, mediæ magnitudinis.

This genus belongs to the first section of the *Cryptorhynchides*, having a well defined rostral groove, which is terminated posteriorly between the coxæ of the anterior and middle pair of legs. It presents several remarkable characters. Its rather short, nearly straight, and somewhat depressed rostrum is remarkable for having the basal portion dilated on either side, forming a little shield protecting a deep fovea beneath, which fovea is oblong, extends back to the eye, and represents the ordinary antennal groove, the base of the antennæ being inserted in it. The scape of the antennæ is short in proportion to the groove which protects it, and is very stout, its form being almost obconic. The first joint of the funiculus is a trifle stouter than the rest; the club is rather large and very short. The legs are singular, being short; the femora large, very broad, compressed; the anterior pair are the largest, and are much arched above; all the femora are deeply excavated beneath on the apical half to receive the tibiæ when the legs are contracted; the tibiæ are short, curved at the base, broad and compressed, have an acute tooth, on the outer side towards the apex; the tarsi are very small and very slender; the two basal joints are destitute of the ordinary spongy substance beneath, but this is not wanting in the bilobed third joint; the claw joint is rather long, and has two well developed, simple diverging claws.

I think this genus is allied to *Pselophax* of White (= *Pteroplectus*, Schönherr), and I can by no means regard the latter genus as being properly placed by Schönherr in the *Byrsopsides*.

*Sympiezoscelus Spencii.*

Oblongus piceo-niger, nitidus, tibiis tarsisque piceis, antennis rufis; rostro thorace brevior, rufo-piceo, nitidissimo, basi utrinque sub-depresso, punctato; capite punctulato, fronte foveolata; thorace disperse punctato, basi utrinque foveolato, in medio carinula brevissima apice ante scutellum paulo producta notato; elytris profunde punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis, corpore subtus irregulariter punctato squamulis flavescentibus, præsertim in pectore, adperso.

Long. corp., rostr. excl., lin. 4; lat. lin.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ .

Habitat in Nova Zealandia, vel fortasse Nova Hollandia.

The collection which contained this insect was made up partly of Australian and partly of New Zealand species, hence I am un-

certain to which country it belongs; I am more inclined to believe it belongs to the latter country. In general appearance it reminds one somewhat of a *Tranes* or an *Iphipus*.

HYBOPHORUS,\* nov. gen. CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ—divis. II.

*Antennæ* mediocres, minus tenues; articulis tribus basalibus funiculi obconicis, reliquis brevibus; clava breviter ovata. *Rostrum* longitudine fere capitis cum thorace, teres, parum arcuatum, subcarinatum. *Oculi* magni, parum convexi, in fronte approximati. *Thorax* transversus, subconicus, antice valde constrictus, supra in medio sub-elevatus, obtuse carinatus, apice rotundato-productus, pone oculos valde lobatus, basi ante scutellum paulo productus. *Scutellum* oblongum elevatum. *Elytra* subtriangularia, antice sinuato-emarginata, humeris rotundato-subangulato-productis, versus apicem attenuata, apice ipso rotundata; supra convexa, tuberculis tuberculisque obsita. *Pedes* mediocres, femoribus subtus valde dentatis; tibiæ basi curvatae, apice unguiculo armatae; tarsis parum latis, subtus spongiosis, biunguiculatis. *Corpus* breve, convexum, valde inequale, haud squamosum, mediæ magnitudinis.

Approaches most nearly to *Rhyssomatus*, but has simple diverging claws, whilst in that genus the claws are bifid,† and differs, further, in having the humeral angles of the elytra produced; the basal joints of the funiculus are shorter, and the four anterior legs are more widely separated at the base. The two last mentioned points of distinction serve also to distinguish the new genus from *Chalcodermus*. The thorax in *Hybophorus* is more deeply sinuated behind, more deeply emarginated on either side at the apex, and more strongly lobed behind the eyes, than in either of the two genera with which it is compared. Scape of the antennæ inserted about midway between the middle and the apex of the rostrum, and reaching back nearly to the eye, and but little clavate: three basal joints of funiculus obconic, the third shorter than the other two, which are but moderate as to length; the remaining joints short, at first subturbinate and then transverse: club short, the joints tolerably distinct. Eyes very large, very nearly touching each other on the forehead; the facets rather

\* From ἵβδος, a hump, and φέρω, to bear.

† A character which has been overlooked, but which is important. I shall take an early opportunity of pointing out some peculiarities which I have noticed in the claws of certain genera of *Curculionides*.

larger and more distinct than usual. Anterior coxæ separated to continue the rostral groove, which is moderately deep and sharply margined on the under side of the prothorax, but is not continued beyond. Terminal segment of the abdomen with a transverse fovea,—perhaps a sexual character. Femora bidentate beneath, a small tooth in front of a very large one.

*Hybophorus rufotuberosus.*

Sub-rhomboideus, ater, parum nitidus, pedibus nigro-piceis, antennis piceo-rufis; rostro leviter carinato, basi punctato-subsulcato, apice subtilissime punctulato; capite punctato thorace antice valde constricto, supra in medio sub-elevato, et obtuse carinato, lateribus ante medium rotundato, postice recto; ante apicem punctis magnis nonnullis transversim dispositis, lateribus profunde et sub-remote punctatis; elytris piceo-nigris, supra valde inæqualibus, tuberibus tuberculisque rufescentibus obsitis, interstitiis granulis nigris, nitidis, sat crebre adpersis, sutura lævigata; femoribus bidentatis.

Long. corp., absq. rostr., lin.  $3\frac{2}{3}$ ; lat. lin.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Patria, Nova Hollandia.

The keel on the thorax is considerably elevated but not sharp, is most raised towards the fore part, and does not extend quite to the base; in the constricted portion of the thorax in front are seen, on each side of the keel, a row of about six or seven large oblong punctures; on the disc are a few rather obscure punctures, and towards the sides are a few irregularly disposed large punctures; on the sides the large punctures are rather numerous; the upper surface of the thorax, excepting in the parts alluded to, is smooth and rather dull. The tubercles on the elytra vary much in size and form; the most conspicuous are—a large tubercle at the shoulder, which is of a three-sided pyramidal form—it is black, with the angles dull red; a large tubercle about midway between the base and apex of each elytron, and near the suture, oblong and rounded, excepting on the inner side, where there is a depression containing one of the little glossy black granules which are rather thickly dispersed in all the cavities between the tubercles and rugosities of the elytra; behind the humeral tubercle is another tubercle, which is tolerably large; a fourth tubercle is situated in front of the great mesial one, and a fifth between this and the humeral hump; besides which are two sub-apical tubercles, one apical—and several others on the lateral portions of the elytra,



which are very irregular—is less prominent. All these tubercles are more or less red; those near the apex very bright. The under parts of the body, with the exception of the abdominal segments, are very coarsely and irregularly punctured. On the legs are some coarse punctures, more particularly on the femora, which in parts are sulcated.

I have reason to believe this insect is from Moreton Bay, but am not quite certain.

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XXII. *Contributions to the Natural History of British Microlepidoptera.* By J. W. DOUGLAS, Esq. (*continued from p. 124.*)

[Read 6th June, 1853.]

Genus *BEDELLIA*, Stainton. (Pl. XVII.)

THE single species at present constituting this genus is in many respects the most anomalous among the *Tineidæ*. In its general slenderness and attitude in repose it resembles *Gracillaria* and *Ornix*; in the very narrow posterior wings it approaches *Cosmopteryx*; in the larva living within the substance of a leaf it has the habit of *Elachista*, while the pupa is unlike that of any of the *Tineidæ* I know,—except, perhaps, some of the *Elachistæ*. The doubtful relation of this moth, derived from the characters afforded by the perfect state, in which condition only it was till recently known, is shown by its various location by different authors. It first appeared in Mann's Catalogue as *Gracillaria Convolvulella*; then Zeller, in 1847 (*Isis*, 894), described it as *Lyonetia somnulentella*, but in 1848 (*Lin. Ent.* iii. 264), after an examination of the neuration of the wings, he was convinced it was no *Lyonetia*, and yet could not determine that it belonged to any existing genus; and Stainton in 1849 (*Cat.* 23), without knowing that Zeller's remark, above alluded to, applied to this species, separated it as a distinct genus under the name *Bedellia*.\* The consideration of all the facts of its natural history induces me to think it should be placed near the *Elachistæ*.

\* In honour of Mr. George Bedell, the first and foremost of modern English collectors of *Microlepidoptera*.